[2nd March 1965

B. Reports, Notifications and other Papers.

27. *Resolutions passed on 8th February* 1964 *at the first conference of the Madras State Panchayat Officers' Association and orders passed thereon.*

* 28. *Introduction to Budget for the year* 1965–66 (*Tamil and English*).

* 29. *Demands for Grants and Detailed Budget Estimates for the year* 1965–66.

* 30. *Budget Memorandum for the year* 1965–66 (*English and Tamil*).

* 31. *Detailed Public Works Budget for the year* 1965–66.

* 32. *Detailed Irrigation Budget for the year* 1965–66.

* 33. *Government Commercial undertakings.*

* 34. *Detailed Industries Budget for the year* 1965–66.

* 35. *Detailed Budget Estimates* (*Agriculture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Forests*).

* 36. *Notice of Demands for Grants for the year* 1965–66 (*English and Tamil*).

* 37. *Statement of Posts and Scales of Pay for the year* 1965–66.

* 38. *Annual Financial Statement* (*English and Tamil*).

* 39. *Detailed Budget Estimates of Revenue for the year* 1965–66.

* 40. *Speech of the Chief Minister presenting the Budget for the year* 1965–66 *and the Appendices thereto* (*English and Tamil*).

* 41. *Third Five-Year Plan* [*Supplement to the Detailed Budget Estimates for the year* 1965-66 (*English and Tamil*)]

* 42. *Third Five-Year Plan—Review of Progress during* 1961–62 *to* 1964–65 *and Programme for* 1965–66 (*English and Tamil*).

APPENDIX.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 125 on page 134]

STATEMENT.

With a view to ensuring adequate supply of good cloth of popular varieties at reasonable prices for common mass consumption, the Government of India have introduced price and production controls over the manufacture and sale of mill-made dhoties; saries, long-cloth, drill and shirting, covering about 45 per cent of the total annual mill production excluding sales for exports and defence requirements. These Statutory Controls came into effect on 20th October 1964.

* Laid on the table of the house on 1st March 1965.

2nd March 1965]

2. With the introduction of the statutory Controls, the scheme of voluntary price regulation by the Industry has come to an end. Under the Statutory Controls Scheme, formulae have been prescribed for working out the cost of cotton, the conversion charges for spinning and weaving and the processing charges for processes such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerising, etc., which have gone into the making of a piece of cloth of the controlled variety. The price so worked out will be stamped on the piece of cloth as the ex-mill price. The retail price of the cloth, the excise duty, the category and description of the cloth, and the "tex-mark" of the mill will also be stamped on the cloth. In addition, the controlled categories of cloth will bear on it the words "controlled cloth". All these details will be printed on the cloth in red colour to distinguish the cloth clearly from cloth of the non-controlled varieties.

3. No mill will produce controlled varieties of Cloth, i.e., dhoties, saries, long-cloth, drill and shirting, in the non-controlled se ctor. Also no mills will print these words, i.e., dhoties, saries, long-cloth and shirting on any non-controlled varieties. However, the mills will also print the name of the mills; specifications of the cloth; tex-mark number, brand or popular name, if any, of the variety and month of manufacture on non-controlled varieties of cloth in any colour other than red. Mill-made cloth of the non-controlled categories will not be subject to price control.

4. In calculating the retail price of cloth of the controlled categories, a margin of 18 per cent over the ex-mill price (excluding excise) will be allowed to the trade. The retail price and the excise duty will be printed on the cloth. It is expected that, as a result of the introduction of the statutory controls, there will be a reduction of about 5 to 8 per cent in the prices of most of the cloth of the controlled categories as compared with the prices that prevailed under the Voluntary Price Scheme. In a few old varieties of controlled categories (whose prices continue at pre-1961 level, and which constitute less than 5 per cent of the controlled cloth), the new prices may however show an increase by about 7 to 8 per cent.

5. To ensure that the Control Scheme is effectively implemented, a new wing has been created in the Textile Commissioner's Organization under an Additional Textile Commissioner with adequate enforcement staff in every region of the country, particularly where large textile mills complex exist. The Government of India also set up a "Textile Control Advisory Committee" under the Chairmanship of Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, to advise the Central Government on all aspects of the work relating to the administration of the Controls. This Committee will consist of 15 members and will include representatives of industry, labour, technologists, wholesale traders, retail traders, fair price shops, consumer co-operative societies, consumers, economists and public workers. A Central Vigilance Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Sri S. V. Ramasamy, Union Deputy Minister of Commerce.

[2nd March 1965

6. The retail trade will continue to distribute all cloth in the normal way. Fair Price shops and consumer Co-operatives will be supplied as much cloth (controlled and non-controlled varieties) as they would need. If Fair Price shops or consumer Co-operatives experience any hardship, they may contact the Regional offices of the Textile Commissioner.

7. In order to implement the Cloth Control Scheme effectively in the State, the Government are considering the question of setting up of a State Level Vigilance Committee (Textiles).

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS